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west, or THE WASHINGTON
BEE, 1109 Eye street north-
west, Washington, D. C.

HIS YOUTH RENEWED
MAN AGED 83 GETTING NEW
SET OF TEETH.

Change in Uncle William Driskill, of
Princeton, Mo.—Eyesight Re-
turning, Cutting Molars,
New Hair Growing.

Princeton, Mo.—A case that is at-
tracting attention just now is that of
Uncle William Driskill, of this city,
who, in spite of his 84 years of life on
this sphere, seems to be getting young
and has a new lease of life. He is
cutting a new set of teeth, black hair
is coming in to supplant the silver
locks and cover the bald spots on his
head; he is regaining the sight of his
eyes, and he is getting as spry as a
man 40 years his junior.

Mr. Driskill has always been a man
of robust constitution and has had his
share of outdoor work. To this, with
his temperate habits, he attributes his
long life. If he survives—and there
seems to be no reason why he should
not—he will be 94 years old in June.

This change began to come over him
several months ago. For a few years
previous to that time he had been a
little feeble, and had suffered consider-
ably from rheumatism. That trouble
is all gone now. He has been blind in
one eye for 67 years. The sight of
that eye is coming back and he can
see reasonably well with it. With all
this, his teeth and new hair, he is now
almost a new man.

Mr. Driskill's faithful wife is also
living. She is 87 years old and is
in reasonably good health. They have
been married 67 years. The old couple
make their home with their son,
James Driskill, and wife in the south-
ern part of town.

An amusing incident occurred when
the black hair first began to appear
on "Uncle Billy's" head. His son and
wife noticed it and thought his head
dirty. Mrs. Driskill promised soap
and water and tried to wash it off,
but it failed to come. An investiga-
tion showed the black spots to be hair
—and it is still getting blacker.

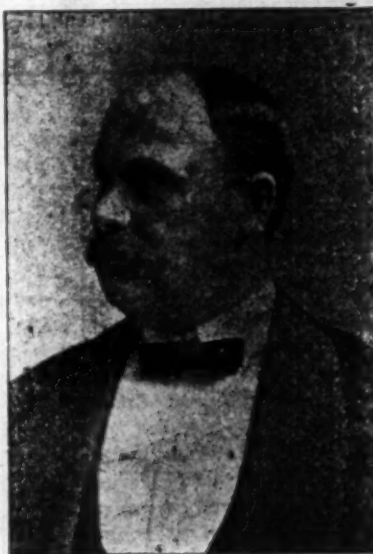
FERRETS TO STRING WIRES

Once Considered a Joke, But Now Plan
Is to Be Put to Use—That
Has Been Made.

Penn., Ind.—The use of ferrets to
string the wires in conduits has been a
joke for years with the men in
charge of the construction work of the
Bell Telephone company, but Super-
intendent of Construction Gline, who is
in Terre Haute now, where many miles
of conduits are being laid, to be used
jointly by the Bell and the telegraph
companies, says: "As with a good
many other simple methods, we re-
fused to try ferrets because it sounded
like a good newspaper story and was
impracticable."

"But a test has been made, and we
know it is the best way to put the
lead wire through the ducts. A sort
of harness was put on the little ani-
mal and attached to it was a string
but light fish line. At the next open-
ing of the duct a piece of meat was
hung, and the animal tugged away at
his cable of fish line to get to the
meat. We also tried letting the fer-
ret chase a rat through the duct and
catching the rat in a sack at the other
end of the duct. This worked like a
charm."

Not! The Trust PURITY ICE CO. L St. near K St. Market N.W.



ICE made from PURE SPRING water. Delivered at your door
by our wagons. Sells largest 5 cent piece of ice of any firm in the
city. Also WOOD and Coal.

PurityIceCompany-cor5th andL

A HIGH DEGREE



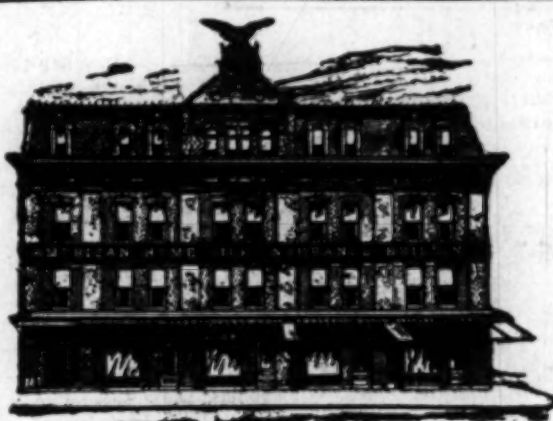
of satisfaction is a rare thing in most
\$2.50 shoes. Shoes at this price usu-
ally lack style or comfort or both.
The style of more expensive shoes and
good solid value are found in our

Signet \$2.50 Shoe

because of the exceptional attention be-
stowed on the making. The only cheap-
ness in it anywhere is the price.
A Goodyear-welted shoe, made on sev-
eral of the season's handsomest lasts, in
the most popular leathers.
Looks first rate and wears that way
every time.
It's worth your while to come in and look
the Signet over, even if you're not ready
to buy.
Always welcome.

Wm. Moreland,
491 Penna Ave

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in the District.

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third Tuesday nights in each month

R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey,

W. C. S.

I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 127,

meets at its office, 608 Bolton street,

east, the first and third Monday

nights in each month. Rev. S. T

Shepherd, worthy president. T. P

Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers,

W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I

O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets

at St. James, La., the first and third

Saturdays in each month. J. W

Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anjoian

W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243,

of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets

at Darrow, La., the second and fourth

Saturdays in each month. Leon Ba-

p-tise, W. P. P. M. Baptiste, W. C. S

Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O.

N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at

Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday

in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P.

P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231,

meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third

Saturdays in each month. Spencer

Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R.

S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27,

meets at Ashville, Fla., the second

and fourth Sundays in each month

G. B. Brown, W. P. P. L. D. Dixon,

W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of

A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey,

Ga., on the first Saturday in each

month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.;

Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton

Rouge, La., first and third Wednes-

day nights in each month. Jos. New-

ton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C

S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department,

No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex.,

the first and third Wednesdays in

each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Hen-

ry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew

W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C

S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets

at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth

Thursday nights in each month. A.

R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Ham-

ilton, W. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W.

R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake

City, Fla., first and second Monday

nights in each month. Joe Dorsey

W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V.

P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B

Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N.

I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual

pass word is ready for all Depart-

ments. Send for it at once. See

Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton

Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet

at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Fri-

day in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P.

P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Fin-

ley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meet

CHURCH CHASES SALOON.

Religious Edifice on Wheels Moves
About Town Wherever Most
Needed.

Philadelphia.—There is in Philadel-
phia a lively little church which is in-
dulging in a merry chase after saloons
of this city, much to the discomfort
of the men behind the bars.

This little religious edifice is on
wheels, and it has instigated one of the
liveliest campaigns against the selling
of liquor ever waged.

This little church always has been a
mission church, going hither and yon
wherever it seemed to be the most
needed, but it has only recently entered
so actively upon the temperance field.
Wherever the pastor of this perambu-
lating church and his assistant, Harry
A. Machee, learn that a man is apply-
ing for a license in a new district they
wait until the application has been filed
and then, picking up their little
church, walk to within a few feet of
the spot, plan their edifice and then
enter protest against the establishing
of a saloon.

Fourteen times—and it has been
working only a few weeks—has this
church chased a would-be saloonkeeper
out of business. It always has a con-
gregation of more than 50 souls, and
so can rightly term itself a thorough-
bred church, with all accessories ac-
cording to a stone edifice. The con-
gregation almost gleefully follow their
vagrant church and they have grand
rally meetings after every successful
fight against the establishment of a sa-
loon.

It will not be long before other mis-
sion churches on wheels will enter this
crusade against the selling of liquor,
and they will be able to put up one of
the biggest fights ever waged against
the saloonkeeper. They have the law
with them and the sheer humor of the
situation will render a would-be sa-
loonkeeper helpless with the judge.

This mission is a substantial-looking
wooden church with a seating capacity
of 250. The pastor is a man of means
and a number of influential temper-
ance advocates are backing him, so
that the money is always forthcoming
when he desires to lease a lot for his
church, and he feels it no hardship if
the exigencies of the case make him
deem it wise to set the wheels of his
church moving before a lease has ex-
pired. He always secures the land for
the very shortest possible time, sub-
ject to renewal, and thus, while not
binding himself and his church un-
necessarily, he lends an air of perman-
cy to the action, which justifies him
in telling the judge that he does not
know how long he will remain.

TROUBLE OVER TOWN LOTS

Legislation Will Be Needed to Right
Matters in Indian Territory
Town Sites.

Muskogee, I. T.—There are 115
towns in Indian territory in which
the government has not yet com-
pleted the sale of town lots. The first
towns that were appraised and the
lots sold under government supervi-
sion are now making final settlement
and every day the Indian agent sends
out hundreds of notices to the prin-
cipal chiefs that final payment has
been made on lots in the various
towns.

Some peculiar conditions have
arisen and without relief legislation
the government will never be able to
close the townsite business. In some
of the towns there are lots which are
not worth the appraised value, and
they have never been sold, as the
government cannot accept less than
the appraised value. There will have
to be legislation allowing authority to
make disposition of such property.

Again there are hundreds of in-
stances where purchasers have made
payments in lots, but have not made
the final payment. The deeds cannot
be issued until the final payment is
made. These payments must not run
over 60 days past due, and ten per
cent. interest is charged, but there is
no way to enforce the payment of the
interest or the last payments either,
if the purchaser wants to let the prop-
erty drop. In such cases the property
reverts to the tribe and there it
stands. They are found in every
one of the 300 government towns in
the territory. It is believed by the
townsite department of the Indian
agency that such relief will be pro-
vided in the Indian appropriation bill
this session of congress.

Russians Want Mines.

The Chinese governor of the province
of Hallungkaing, in northern Manchu-
ria, having reported to Peking that the
Taotai in charge of the mines in his
province had handed over possession of a
number to the Russians, the Taotai
was arrested and sent down to be dealt
with by the Viceroy Yuan Shikai. The
Russians meantime require that the
Chinese government shall recognize
their title to the mines so acquired.

German Official Out.

By direction of Emperor William
Foreign Secretary Tschirsky, at Berlin,
has accepted the resignation of Baron
von Holstein, chief of the department
of higher politics in the foreign office.
This action retires from public life
a personage who more than any other
has been responsible for German for-
eign affairs since Prince Bismarck's
time.

Pigeon Plays with Kittens.

A Hanford, of Spottsylvania, coun-
ty, near Fredericksburg, W. Va., has a
pigeon which has taken a great fancy
to a family of little kittens at his
home. The pigeon will go in the box
where the kittens are, fight the moth-
er away and play with the kittens
until he becomes tired, then fly off
and return later.

DISCOVER NEW GEM

RARE BLUE TOPAZ FOUND IN
AFRICA.

Recent Announcement Causes Consi-
derable Stir Among Experts—
Numerous Varieties of
the Stone.

London.—The public interest mani-
fested in the discovery in Rhodesia of
what is believed to be a blue topaz
has revealed some confusion in regard
to this class of gem.

In addition to the true topaz, some-
times called "Brazilian" topaz, there
are the yellow variety of sapphires
sometimes called "Oriental" topaz, a
most lustrous gem of considerable
value, and the yellow and brown
quartz, known as "Scotch" or "car-
niform" topaz, which is obtained in
large quantities, and is of little value.

The true topaz, however, resembling
these stones only in color, and can be
easily distinguished by difference of
hardness and specific gravity, says
Leopold Claremont, the well-known
lapidary. It is a transparent gem
crystallizing in the rhombic system,
generally occurring in right rhomboh-
edra, and is to be found in many
different shades of yellow and brown,
green, white, blue, and, rarely, pink
and pale red.

Some of the dark yellow and brown
specimens can be altered to a deli-
cate pink by careful application of
heat. Nearly all the pink topazes upon
the market have been altered, or, to
use the technical term, "pinked" in
this way. Next to the pink variety
in value comes the blue and greenish
topaz. Although somewhat resembling
the aquamarine in color and general
effect, these varieties are much more
brilliant owing to their greater hard-
ness.

The localities in which the topaz oc-
curs are, among others, Brazil, Si-
beria, Asia Minor, Pegu, Ceylon, Vi-
ctoria, Bohemia, Saxony, Connecticut
(U. S. A.) and Japan. The finest spec-
imens, however, are derived from
Brazil and Siberia. The chief sources
of the topaz in Brazil are Minas Gera-
s, Villa Rica and Neves mines, the last
named being generally used in connec-
tion with the white variety. In Si-
beria the topaz occurs in many dis-
tricts, notably the Altai and Ural
mountains, near Nerchinsk, and also
in Kamchatka.

If the recent announcement of the
discovery of the blue topaz upon the
property of the African Opium syndi-
cate in Rhodesia be duly confirmed,
yet another source of supply of this
variety of the gem is available.

SEIZE RARE OLD PICTURES.

Customs Officers Descend Upon Val-
uable Paintings in Maine
Town.

Bangor.—United States customs au-
thorities at Vanceboro made one of
the most important seizures in years
on December 30, and the matter has
been kept dark until now. The ar-
ticles seized were four rare old paint-
ings, with an appraised value of \$2-
100. The first known in Bangor con-
cerning the pictures was an advertise-
ment preliminary to the sale of the
paintings by the United States mar-
shal, which appeared in a Bangor
morning paper.

Two of the pictures are about four
feet square each, and represent al-
legories. They are valued by the local
customs authorities at \$250 each. The
third is a beautifully done landscape
with a cathedral for the principal
feature. This is appraised at \$100.
The fourth is a very old portrait of a
gentleman in velvet and neck ruff and
is appraised at \$1,000.

The paintings undoubtedly came
from Paris to St. John. They were
sent from there to MacAdam and
from thence brought across the line
by team to Lambert Lake, where
they were found and seized by the
customs officers. The pictures are
now in custody of United States Mar-
shal Mayo and will be sold by auction
on April 27.

American Bulls for Bullfights.

Texas bulls have never before been
used in the arena, but Felix Robert
has selected a few for a trial, and
the fight will be held Sunday. This
will be the first time in the history of
bullfighting that American bulls have
been entered for the bull ring, and
aficionados are anxiously awaiting for
the corrida. Perhaps the day may
not be far distant when the American
ganaderias may furnish bulls for
Mexican rings.

Woman Mineral Surveyor.

Miss May Bradford, of Tonopah,
Cal., is believed to be the only deputy
mineral surveyor in the United States.
She filed a \$10,000 bond and by pro-
vision of her fitness has been given a com-
mission by Surveyor General Kyle, of
Reno. She has several contracts for
surveying large mining properties in
the mountains near Tonopah and
Goldfield.

The Oregon's Long Pennant.

When the Oregon went into San
Francisco harbor recently from Manila,
she flew a homeward-bound pennant
from her masthead 553 feet long. Her
necessary repairs will call for virtual
reconstruction.

Branch to "Bust."

It is alleged that the president's sec-
retary, Mr. Loeb, was recently thrown
by a broncho. As soon as the president
gets time, remarks the same authority,
the broncho will be properly "busted."

Fire Engines in Australia.

Chemical fire engines are used in
Sydney, Australia, and they are like-
ly to be used, largely hereafter to check
bush fires during the summer months.

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And Voight's, 725 7th street, is the best jewelry store at which to make your purchases. Our stock and prices are so varied that every pocketbook is sure to be suited. We have many inexpensive but dainty little novelties here which will make excellent gifts. We do all engraving free, and will lay aside your purchase upon payment of a small deposit. Every price below has the ring of a true bargain.

Gentlemen's 20-year gold-filled American stem winders, \$11.

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Result of 15 years experience in tire making.
**No danger from THORNS, CACTUS,
NAILS, TACKS or GLASS.** Serious
like intentional knife cuts, can be
vulcanized like any other tire.

Send for Catalogue "T," showing all kinds and makes of tires at \$2.00 per pair and also Coaster-Brakes, Built-up Wheels and Bicycles-Sundries at Half the usual prices. Explain the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "X" and "Y." This tire will
puncture any other make—Guaranteed and Easy Riding. We will ship C. O. D. on all orders
except outside of a cent deposit.

We will allow a cash discount of 5¢ (thereby making the price \$1.50 per pair) if you
send full cash with order. Tires to be returned at our expense if not satisfactory after
examination.

NEARBY CYCLE CO., Dept. "J.L." CHICAGO, ILL.

New Portrait of the Pope.
 Carolus Duran, the famous portrait painter, is about to paint a portrait of Pope Pius X., taking his inspiration from Titian's portrait of Pope Paul III.

No Klasses for Smokers.
Rev. W. Mayo, of Bristol, informed the annual meeting of the British Anti-Tobacco and Anti-Marcotic League at Manchester that 600 girls in his city have resolved to "have nothing to do" with boys who smoke. The boys have taken the situation seriously, for one youngster alone has pledged \$50 of his comrades not to smoke.

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

Result of 15 years experience in tire making.

**No danger from THORNS, CACTUS,
NAILS, TACKS or GLASS.** Serious
like intentional knife cuts, can be
vulcanized like any other tire.

Send for Catalogue "B" showing all kinds and makes of tires at \$2.00 per pair and up-
also Coaster-Brakes, Built-up Wheels and Bicycles-Sundries at half the usual price.

Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B". This tire will
outlast any other make and is safe for Easy and Easy Riding. We will ship C. O. D. on
order, without a cent deposit.

We will allow a cash discount of 5¢ (thereby making the price \$1.50 per pair) if you
send full cash with order. Tires to be returned at our expense if not satisfactory or
examination.

REAR CYCLE CO., Dept. "J.L." CHICAGO, ILL.

THE BEE

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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VERBUM SAP

However Americans may boast of what they call their civilization, the fact remains that, according to the accepted definition, no such thing has as yet developed in this country. It is true that certain republican doctrines have been more or less impressed upon the popular mind; doctrines pregnant with noble sentiments, involving universal suffrage, equality of all men before the law, the right of the majority to rule, publicity and the inherent right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. But these doctrines and sentiments have not yet crystallized into local and national practices, consistent therewith or become fused into anything like homogeneity. On the contrary, America is distinguished by the absence of a distinctive civilization, as applied to the entire country.

Governmental formulae and social criteria are now determined by geographical limitations, one form of social organization predominating in the southern part of the country and another in the northern part. These forms differ in fundamental principles and are antagonistic and repellant in practical operation. They may be said to be represented not by the goddess of Liberty, but by Janus, two-faced, with one front toward Right and the other toward Wrong. It is not difficult to determine which of these so-called civilizations is best calculated to insure general happiness and prosperity or which will, in the end, predominate. The tests by which civilizations are measured and universally accepted may be summed up in brief as follows: population per square mile, growth of population, value of real and personal property, agriculture, manufactures, mining and mechanic arts, educational establishments, professional, academic and private, common schools, public libraries, newspapers and periodicals, literature and authors, average intelligence, inventions, Christian benevolence, museums, Bible and tract societies, value of farms, value of farming implements, capital, wages and general production. In all of these respects the North surpasses the South. Upon the all-important and transcendent subjects of Liberty, Justice and Education the North is immeasurably in advance of the South, and may be referred to the motives which prompted the early settlers of this country—the Puritans and the Cavaliers—one group seeking to perpetuate aristocratic institutions and the other democratic principles. Upon the subject of Freedom the North has from the earliest times been unequivocal and positive. The spirit which wrung the Magna Charta from King John at Runnymede and the Bill of Rights from Charles I extended across the sea, and as early as 1641 Massachusetts declared in the Body of Liberties the right of every man, bond or free, to move any motion, complaint, petition, bill or information, so it be in convenient time, due order and respective manner. The same spirit of justice and respect for law have characterized the North ever since. The opposition against and disgust of slavery at the North may be epitomized in the unique decision of a Vermont

judge in the case of a claim of a master: "No, not until you show a bill of sale from the Almighty." On the subject of slavery the South has been emphatic. Senator Brown of Mississippi declared slavery to be "a great moral, social and political blessing—a blessing to the slave and a blessing to the master." Mason of Virginia said that slavery was "ennobling to both races, white and black," and McDuffie of South Carolina that "the institution of domestic slavery supercedes the necessity of an order of nobility." According to the laws of slavery enacted under the influence of such sentiments as above expressed, a slave could be "marked like a hog, branded like a mule, yoked like an ox, hobbled like a horse, driven like an ass, maimed like a cur and beaten like a brute." In the contest for Independence the South displayed its opposition to republican principles and attachment to aristocratic and Tory ideas. In 1790 the populations of the North and the South were nearly equal, being about one million eight hundred thousand each, yet the North furnished 172,465 troops while the South furnished 59,336 to the Continental army. In this respect John Adams complained to General Gates when he wrote "all our misfortunes arise from a single source, the reluctance of the Southern colonies to republican government." Considering the basic theories, sentiments, rules of conduct and practices out of which the respective so-called civilizations have sprung, it is not surprising that today we find two distinct and opposite social and political forces vigorously and desperately contending for supremacy. The South contends for the theory of the natural superiority of all white men over all black men, without regard to environment and in spite of all the incontestible proofs of the fallacy of the theory. And upon this the whole South is arrayed against every agency and instrumentality through which the equality of man may be demonstrated. The institutions of the South, political, social, civil, educational and religious, are operated with the view to the destruction of every vestige of manhood and privilege of citizenship now claimed by the black man and declared in the organic law of the land, and his reduction to the level of the chattel and slave, which they have always claimed was his natural and normal condition. This may be seen in the stubborn opposition on the part of the South to every attempt to accord the negro his Constitutional rights. Lynchings, burnings, disfranchisement, robbery and braggadocio are the chief instruments used for the complete humiliation of the negro and in justification of their nefarious doctrines. The mask of hypocrisy is now boldly discarded, and instead of pretending friendship for the negro, who has been the largest contributor to their wealth, they openly and boldly declare their enmity toward him and defy interference of any sort whatever. And so apparent has been the policy of aggression that the negroes, who have been loth to believe that the Southern white man was capable of such gross injustice and unkindness, now see the drift and are fast fleeing from the house of bondage. On the other hand, the natural tendency of Northern institutions must be from the nature of the theories and sentiments out of which they grew, favorable to universal enlightenment and equality. There is but one course for the negro to pursue, and that is to emulate the spirit of freedom, of right, of justice and of liberty, which characterizes the Northern institutions, and strive to cultivate a belief in the ultimate supremacy of that civilization which accords to all men every right to which, according to the law of nature and of God, they are justly entitled. The South may still exhibit its swaggerism in the name of chivalry resort to the bludgeon instead of argument, and exalt lynching and assassination and injustice into the realm of the fine arts, but the steady improvement of the race in moral, intellectual and

material growth, aided by a righteous and enlightened sentiment which can be found at the North, will surely eventually place the negro in his true relation to Americans generally—that of loyal, intelligent, progressive and indispensable American citizens.

OUR CHRISTIAN CONGRESS

For some time certain men claiming to be Christians have agitated a scheme to organize a Christian Congress of all denominations except the Catholics. Every denomination in the United States, with the exception of the Catholic Church, is supposed to take an active part in this Congress. After the scheme had succeeded, that is the organization, the office of the president of the congress was then discussed. The Baptists, who are in the majority, have concentrated their forces on the Rev. J. Anderson Taylor, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church, but, for some cause, certain religious political Christians on the Methodist side persuaded the Rev. George W. Lee, the Nestor of the Baptists, to offer the treasurer-ship of the congress to Rev. J. Anderson Taylor. This distinguished divine was hoodwinked into accepting that office. Now what is the result? The Methodists, which consists of the entire denomination of the entire connection, are controlled by the white and colored conferences, have the entire control of this congress and the money, if any is collected, can only be appropriated from the Baptist treasurer by the finance committee, of which the Methodists are in the majority. In fact the personnel of all the committees consists of a Methodist majority. The press and printing committees are composed of a majority of Methodists, and so selfish are these committees that all of the printing, paid notices, reports, etc., are given entirely to the organ of the Methodist Church. The entire congress is a Methodist institution, and The Bee is of the opinion that the people who are not Methodists should not allow the Methodists to run it, because all other denominations are being used as figureheads. There is some politics in this Christian Congress. Somebody wants to be boomed for personal and selfish reasons at the expense of other denominations. Rev. J. Anderson Taylor was the original candidate for the presidency, but he was flattered to such an extent to accept the treasurer-ship, and before he knew it, he was caught in the Christian religious political trap. If the deluded members of other denominations will carefully read over the list of the several committees they will be convinced that they are the tail-end of the Methodist head. It is claimed that this is the Young People's Congress. The Bee would like to know when the old people will hold a Christian congress.

This matter will be more fully discussed and ventilated in the next issue of The Bee.

A BAD EXAMPLE.

The lecture room of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church was the scene of attempted usurpation, bulldozing, blackguardism and general confusion seldom eclipsed in the lowest brothels of the tenderloin districts of New York City. It seems that pursuant to a regular call of Bethel Literary Association the bona fide members met for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The meeting was duly opened and the president, Mr. Shelby J. Davidson, proceeded to transact the regular business, the first in order being that of the roll call. The secretary had scarcely begun to announce the duly qualified members when a veritable pandemonium was let loose by those who had been induced to pay fifty cents under the false impression that by so doing they would be permitted to vote. Upon finding that the constitution of the A. M. E. Church precluded their participation in the proceedings, the opposing clique inaugurated a method of obstruction and intimidation as audaciously improper as it was ridiculous. Hour upon hour were frittered away in the vain attempt on the part of

President Davidson to restore order, until the lateness of the hour, it being now eleven o'clock, a member of the association moved to adjourn. The motion was carried and the duly qualified members of the association left the hall, leaving the officers in statu quo. After the association adjourned a member of the church called his fellow members, mostly women and children, together and proceeded to organize rump society and elected officers. From our knowledge of the conditions there is no doubt that the kickers and ineligible have acted not only not wisely but far from fair or Christianly. The organization, with Mr. Davidson as president, is *de facto* and it would seem that should the matter be tested in the courts, Mr. Davidson's organization would be sustained.

MR. VERNON.

Professor Vernon Receives a Grand Ovation and Indorsement at the Kansas Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention met at Topeka on the 4th inst., one of the largest in many years—composed of more than 1000 delegates. Among them were the Governor, ex-Governors, Congressman, State officials, supreme judges, and the rank and file of the party.

Professor Vernon was called on to make a speech. The daily papers say he made the speech of the convention, and that it fairly went wild. Seldom has such an ovation been accorded one of its citizens.

The Committee on Platform presented the following resolution, which was adopted with the wildest enthusiasm: "The Republicans of Kansas recognize in Professor Vernon a type of all that is best in his race. He is honest, clean and cultured, and we earnestly request the Senate of the United States to confirm his nomination as Register of the Treasury."

Could a vindication be more complete? Seldom has a whole State so rallied to one of its citizens as has the State of Kansas to Professor Vernon.

The Bee is gratified, for it is an endorsement of its attitude since his name went to the Senate against those who have unsuccessfully endeavored to malign him, jealous of his wonderful strides he has made since he located in the State, towering head and shoulders above every negro in the State.

But he is but paying the penalty of those who do something in life. It is quite evident that Mr. Vernon will be unanimously confirmed. The Finance Committee, which has had charge of the case, decided this week to report his case as there was no foundation to the charges.

PUBLIC PRINTER STILLINGS

From our observation of the acts, etc., of Hon. Charles A. Stillings we believe that the President made an excellent selection when he appointed him to take charge of the Government Printing Office. He is a thorough printer and a man of splendid executive ability. He is also a man that has the courage of his convictions.

Shortly after Mr. Stillings took charge of the printing he announced to the employees of that office that he intended to see that the "square deal" shall be accorded to each and every one—from the highest to the lowest. Many persons thought that such a declaration was mere "hot air," and meant nothing, but since that time they have found out that the Public Printer is hewing to the line of the Golden Rule (square deal), and that the humblest employee, white or colored, will receive the same patient hearing and just consideration as those higher in authority.

In the reorganization and adjustment of affairs at the Government Printing Office we would not be surprised to see the Public Printer make some innovations in the way of appointments and promotions of some of the worthy colored employees. Public Printer Stillings is all right.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Bee begs to inform the Senate of the United States that this Codfish Civic Club doesn't represent the colored people in the District of Columbia. The colored people respectfully request Senator Foraker or Senator Allison to amend the school bill so that it will authorize the judges of the Supreme Court to appoint three colored persons on the Board of Education. This Civic Club is composed of a lot of sundown daughters, lawyers and after-office-hours individuals who have nothing to do after they have eaten their dinner. Many of them are men of leisure or soft job hunters who can hardly represent themselves. Many of them are interlopers and meddlers into other people's business. We do not believe, however, that the judges who will have the appointment of the new board will be broad-gauged enough to give the colored people three members of the Board of Education, notwithstanding that such a provision is silent in the bill. These crab meat eaters and ice cream tasters should take a salt water and red pepper dive. About three years ago a certain member of this self-constituted association had the impudence to offer a resolution in one of the meetings to the effect that none but college graduates should be appointed in the public schools. The individual is from the South and a quasi college graduate. It is only a question of time before this character of men will attempt to enslave the colored taxpayers in this city.

RENOMINATED.

The Hon. George Alexander Pearre of the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland received the congratulations of his constituents this week by a unanimous renomination for Congress. The opposition dwindled down to a love feast for the young Napoleon in politics. The other fellows were doing the talking while Congressman Pearre was doing the thinking and execution. Now that he has received the indorsement of his party, the small opposition should come together and elect him.

500 MEN WANTED.

Elsewhere in this paper is a notice for 500 men wanted at once. Mechanics, section hands and section bosses are wanted. We want good and reliable colored men. Call on or send in your money at once. Read notice elsewhere.

THE SECOND TERM.

From the Savannah Tribune. What of it if Col. Deveaux has served a second term as collector of customs; are there not white men in this State and elsewhere who have served equally as long and been reappointed? Was there any fight on them on this account? This proves that the fight on Col. Deveaux is simply on account of the race that he represents. His competency and conduct of office is not being questioned.

The President will never be able to make a more deserving appointment. Col. Deveaux has given more and longer years of service to the party than any person in this section. He has worked for the party at times when men of Mr. Cuyler Gordon's party did everything to intimidate Republican vote, not alone by ballot box stuffing, but by shot gun method.

From a standpoint of business and citizenship, Col. Deveaux is more entitled to the position than any of his opponents. This is his home and he has been an important factor in the development of the city and fully able to manage his own affairs, hence the excellent condition in which the Custom House since his incumbency. The question of the race that a man represents "cut no figure" with the President, but it should be only that of worth and ability; if the latter is considered then there will be no question whatever of Col. Deveaux's reappointment.

AN AWFUL OUTCAST.

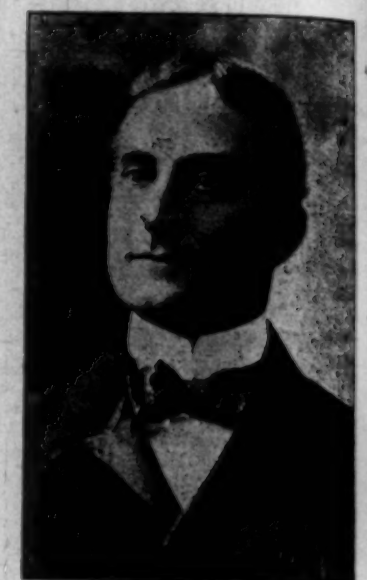
By J. H. Gray.
For The Bee.
He stood on the pavement before the store,
A great dry goods bazaar,
grave,
While a feminine tide came surging up
And rolled from near and far,
And they gaze upon him with a dreadful scorn,
With looks that wither and sting,
With looks of utter supreme contempt,
As a base, superfluous thing.

He was reckoned wise 'mong his fellow men.

And was numbered among the great.
And they laid their homage at his feet.
As a ruler of the State;
But there alone in that feminine crowd
He stood like a trembling slave,
A fatal focus of withering eyes,
And he longed for the cool green
Oh, a man may gain a deathless renown,
And all fame that the world can give
But if caught in a woman's dry goods crowd
He feels too mean to live.

CONGRESSMAN PEARRE RENOMINATED.

To the disappointment of the enemies of Hon. George Alexander Pearre of the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland, at a full meeting of the Republican State Committee this week, he was unanimously renominated for Congress. It was one of the most enthusiastic gatherings of Republicans that has been held in Montgomery County for years. Mr. Pearre received a most



HON. GEORGE ALEXANDER PEARRE.

enthusiastic ovation and it is quite evident that he will receive a larger plurality at the next election than he received before. The wisest heads came to the conclusion that Congressman Pearre had faithfully served the party and he was the man to be again trusted to head the Republican forces to victory next fall. Mr. Pearre's record in Congress has been one of admiration. He is a man who loves his constituents and has faithfully served them.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

From The Wide-Awake. Editor Chase of the Washington Bee is advising the negro to join the Catholic church. This gifted newspaper man says there is less prejudice in the Catholic church than any other religious organization in the United States—Victoria (Tex.) Guide. Yes, suppose all should follow that advice, don't you think before very long the same complaint would prevail in the Catholic church as it does elsewhere?

The best church in the world for the negro is one of his own making in our judgment.

ONE MORE LEAP.

From the Freeman. One more leap as long as that taken by the Washington Bee last week will land it high and dry into the Booker T. Washington camp. W. Calvin Chase is a square-toed enemy, and he is likewise a square-toed friend. He is getting his sanity on straight these days, and the race is a great gainer thereby.

CHASE'S INCONSISTENCIES.

From The Frederick Hornet. If our readers will just take the pains to read the clipping on this page from the editorial page of Editor Chase's paper on "How to Eliminate Jim-Crowism," they will find a case of ridiculous inconsistencies. It is in the use of capital letters. Mr. Chase is one of the few colored editors who persistently use a small "s" in spelling the word "Negro." So in this article he does the same thing, but when he comes to the most repulsive word in the English vocabulary, he is every instance dignifies it with a capital letter. And that word is "jimcrow." Mr. Chase uses both a capital letter at the beginning of "jim" and "crow." Ye gods, what is the matter with Editor Chase anyway? Is he getting on the doty list?

TOO MANY.

From The City Times. There are entirely too many presidential appointments in Texas going only one way, particularly when there is a large number of colored voters of the Republican party faith and who do the real voting. Why, the Democrats are now treating the colored people with as many outrageous insults as they get from the party of their friends. Does it stand to reason that out of nearly 4000 colored Republicans in Texas that none can be found of sufficient character, ability, etc., to get a presidential office? Isn't it a fact that real recognition of such people's strength to the party is to come through the position given at the hands of President Roosevelt before the race can boast of just treatment.



TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers for The Bee are notified that no collector will be sent to them for subscriptions and they will either call and pay or send a check or postal money order. The management will not annoy subscribers with collectors. Address, B. L. C. Subscription Department of The Washington Bee, 1009 Eye street, N. W.

Mrs. Caroline Richardson of Georgia is here visiting friends.

Mr. K. Nichols has gone on a visit to her daughter in Augusta, Ga.

Mr. Walter Grimshaw, who spent a few days in Baltimore, has returned.

Mr. Thos. Jones has returned to his home in Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. Chas. Jones has gone on a visit to relatives in Virginia.

Mrs. G. A. Brough went to Baltimore to visit her sister, Miss A. Jackson.

Mr. E. L. Collier left the city a few days ago for Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Geo. W. Scott has been confined to his residence, but is now "up and doing."

Attorney John E. Collins who had a slight operation performed last week, is able to be out.

Rev. J. Anderson Taylor, who left for Richmond, Va., last week, has returned to the city.

Mrs. Lucy McClung, who was at the funeral of her brother, has returned to her home in Parkersburg, Va.

The friends of Mrs. Eliza Stunnet of Baltimore made her trip to Washington very pleasant.

Miss Grace Campbell of our kindergarten school, spent two weeks visiting the kindergarten schools of Grand Rapids, Mich. She was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Johnson.

Hon. John P. Green has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address to the graduating class of Manassas Industrial School May 30.

Mrs. Bell Contee of Denver, Col., arrived in the city last week and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. L. V. Contee, 1512 12th street, N. W.

Attorney John W. Patterson went to New York last week. It is reported that he will present Earnest Hogan at Convention Hall in June.

Mrs. Ella V. C. Williams of Abbeville, S. C. accompanied by her husband and children, will visit this city in August.

Mrs. Laura V. Contee of 1516 12th street, N. W., announces the marriage of her daughter Ette to Mr. George Young of Detroit, Michigan, to take place last week in June.

A reception was given to Rev. S. L. Corrothers last Monday night by the members of Galbraith Church. Recorded by J. C. Dancy presided. Addresses were made by Bishop G. W. Clinton, Rev. O. J. W. Scott, S. A. Chambers, of South Carolina, and Rev. A. C. Garner and others. Rev. Corrothers was highly complimented for his work in the church.

Mr. Stewart M. Lewis, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported a set of resolutions highly complimenting the pastor and requesting his return.

The trustees' report showed that \$4,000 had been collected during the year.

Bishop Clinton was presented with twenty dollars and Rev. Corrothers with sixty. The reception was one of the largest that has ever been held in that church. Rev. Corrothers left for conference last Tuesday.

GALBRAITH CHURCH SERVICES SUNDAY.

At 11 a. m.—Ritual Services conducted by Rev. Basil Chase.

At 10 p. m.—Christian Endeavor.

At 8 p. m.—preaching by Rev. Dr. A. C. Garner of Plymouth Congregational Church.

The public are invited.

INCORPORATED.

President Davidson and the officers of the Bethel Literary and Historical Association have been incorporated under subchapter 3 of the Code of the District of Columbia. Among the supporters of President Davidson are H. C. Tyson, Justice E. M. Hewlett, Jesse Lawson, L. M. King, Thomas H. Wright, J. W. Cronwell, Geo. W. Cook, T. M. Dent, H. L. Houston, J. A. Lankford, John P. Green, Robert Pelham, Geo. W. Jackson, Miss Maria Jordan, Miss Ella M. Boston, Robert H. Terrell, Dr. J. L. Board, F. M. Simms, R. A. Hughes, M. T. Clinkscales, J. L. Neal, Geo. H. White, Thomas L. Jones, L. B. Moore and others.

A Blind Man Is Half Dead

The accident insurance policy that yields \$5,000 in case of death provides an indemnity of \$2,500 for the loss of both eyes. This means that a blind man is practically half dead.

Are you giving your eyes the proper care? Do you suffer any pains or headaches? They are in all probability caused from eyestrain, which can only be remedied by the wearing of glasses.

Eyes Examined FREE.

Our Optical Department is in charge of a graduate optician, who will test your eyes absolutely free, and should you need glasses he can tell.

Special for 3 Days Only.

A Pair of SOLID GOLD Spring Rimless Eyeglasses, complete with case and guard, for only \$1

This is only a leader to get you acquainted with this department. These glasses are made in the best style and the finest periscopic lenses are used. These glasses can't be duplicated for less than \$2.50, but we will offer them for 3 days only, including a scientific examination of your eyes, for only \$1.

SELINGER'S,

F Street, Cor. Ninth.



Look for the Big Clock.

THE BETHEL LITERARY IN A NEW ROLE.

The staid old institution, the Bethel Literary and Historical Association of the A. M. E. Church connection, which was organized by Bishop Daniel A. Payne nearly a quarter of a century since, and which has been the pride of the colored people of this community and nation, suffered a shock last Tuesday evening to which the seismic eruption at San Francisco was but an incident. The regular call was issued by President Shelby J. Davidson for the election of officers on the evening mentioned. From an authoritative source it has been ascertained that the pastor, Rev. O. J. W. Scott, and a few submissive church members were preparing to rush in a crowd of people not members of the Literary, to defeat the election of any save a church candidate, who was Miss Marie A. L. Madre, teacher in this city, and who joined the Literary only two weeks prior. True to this report, at 7:30 o'clock the lecture room was filled with persons, mostly women, of the church and not of the church, who were being registered by the secretary of the Literary by Mr. J. Tyler Hill, who also joined the Literary about two weeks since, and Miss Madre. When the meeting was called to order, President Davidson, on being asked for a ruling as to qualified members, read from the Constitution governing the Literary, Section 14 of the by-laws. "Application for membership shall be made in writing or by a member of the Association, and when publicly announced shall be recorded by the Secretary, unless objection be raised; then the name shall be referred to the Board of Management." Under this section, the president ruled that objection being made to the roster of new members, only those who were qualified members on May 2, 1905, and before, and who had qualified since October 3, 1905, were entitled to vote. Mr. Gregory noted an appeal which was ruled out on constitutional grounds, and Dr. Scott attempted to take charge of the meeting without warrant of law or authority, which was resisted by the president. Dr. Scott then said it had been the custom to so vote, and that if the Literary would not consent to abide by the custom and allow all who had qualified, regardless of Section 14 of the by-laws, to vote, he would take charge of the meeting and have the church membership to conduct elections. It then developed that Dr. Scott had placed himself in an awkward position, from which he endeavored to recede by asking for harmony; a proposition was made for the withdrawal of all candidates who had been mentioned, and that a committee of three from each side be appointed with power to select a seventh, who should bring a nomination. This was submitted to Dr. Scott privately, at which time he accepted it, but when three feet from the spot he renounced his position. President Davidson then declared for the Literary that nothing ruled on the law, and that nothing contrary having been shown, he did not feel called upon to accept the dictum of Dr. Scott as to how he should rule, and because the custom had been bad he

was not bound to follow what in the light of reason, good judgment and common sense was fraught with harm, injury, injustice and a baneful effect on the association, and that he stood by his ruling and the law. Dr. Scott was then challenged as to his position in packing the house, which he frankly admitted to the disgust of many of his followers and the membership of the Literary. It being impossible to proceed under the status of affairs, the Literary adjourned, announcing a meeting for the 22nd at the church. After the adjournment the followers of Dr. Scott organized a meeting without the Literary or any contingent thereof, and, as is reported, elected officers for the Literary.

Such a scene has never been witnessed in the history of the Association, and was one of the most pronounced departures from any organized deliberative body on record.

The officers of the Literary still constitute the Literary, notwithstanding the action of Dr. Scott's followers. President Davidson has issued the following call:

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1906.

Dear Friend:

The annual election of officers of the Bethel Literary and Historical Association will take place on Tuesday evening next, May 15, in the parlors of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, adjoining the lecture room, at 7:30 sharp.

A prompt and full attendance is urgently requested. Members who have not paid their annual dues for the season of 1905-6 or since October 3, 1905, may qualify with the secretary on or before the date of election. The administration desires to thank you for that aid, co-operation or influence you may have contributed to the success of the year.

Very sincerely,

Shelby J. Davidson, President.

M. Grant Lucas, Cor. Sec.

Attorney A. W. Scott made a most vigorous speech. He was eloquent and logical.

The supporters of President Davidson consisted of the actual members of the association, such as men as Prof. Geo. W. Cook, L. M. Hershaw, Dr. Geo. H. Richardson, Prof. M. Grant Lucas. He also has the support of Prof. Kelly Miller, Miss Ella M. Boston, and the entire organization of active members.

After the meeting had been declared adjourned by almost a unanimous vote of the actual members of the association, which was the regular meeting, Rev. Scott called the members of his Sunday school and church together and elected another set of officers.

LOCAL BUSINESS LEAGUE.

There was a large meeting of the local Business League held last Tuesday night in the True Reformers' Hall. President Lankford called the meeting to order, after which there was a war of words over the report of the secretary and the appointment of a committee on constitution. At the conclusion of the discussion the following committee on constitution and by-law was appointed: W. Calvin Chase, L. B. Smallwood, W. H. Davis, C. H. Watson and Daniel

Freeman. The committee will report a new constitution at the next meeting.

THE KEMPER SCHOOL.

Arlington, Va., May 18, '06.

The closing exercises of the Kemper Public School of South Arlington, Nauck, Va., will be held in Lomax A. M. E. Zion Church Friday evening, May 25 at 8 o'clock P. M. Miss Ella M. Boston is principal and Miss M. E. Holmes is assistant principal. The principal address will be delivered by Attorney Thimas L. Jones of the District bar. Music will be furnished by Dr. W. R. Franklin, Mr. Charles R. Thompson, Miss Louise Evans, accompanist, and Rev. Edgar E. Ricks will preside.

SPECIAL OFFER.

To prove the quality and superiority of our goods over all others you can secure at the following druggists below one full-sized bottle of Kink-in, price 35c, one cake of Kink-in Soap, the best shampoo and toilet soap in the world, price 25c, both for only 50 cents.

Gray and Gray, 12th and You streets.

Henry Evans, 922 F street, N. W.

W. P. Napper, 1846 7th street, N. W.

G. H. Cardozo, 12th and R. streets.

L. H. Harris, 600 3d street, S. W.

Jno. W. Morse, 19th and L. streets, N. W.

W. S. Richardson, 316 4 1/2 street, S. W.

SACRED CANTATA, THE HOLY CITY.

Unfortunate indeed were those lovers of music who failed to attend the rendition of the sacred cantata, "The Holy City," by the choir of St. Luke's P. E. Church, Friday evening last. To say that the choir did well would but faintly express it, for it was the consensus of opinion among the large number of those who attended that the cantata was magnificently rendered. The chorus showed careful training and drilling by Mr. Thos. Johnson, the Precentor, which did its work highly satisfactory. Without attempting to refer specifically to the several numbers rendered by the soloists and the choir; suffice it to say that the soloists, Miss Nettie Murray, soprano, Miss Lottie Wallace, contralto, Dr. J. E. Rattley, tenor, and Mr. Wm. H. Carter, basso, sustained their several parts with great force, artistic skill, much smoothness and feeling.

It has seldom fallen to the lot of the good people of St. Luke's to listen to such a splendid aggregation of singers among our people as this quartette of mixed voices which led the cantata.

The instrumentalists were Mr. C. C. McKinney, organist and Mrs. L. A. Johnson, pianist. So acceptably was this sacred song given that a petition is circulated asking the rector, Dr. Brown, to allow its repetition at an early date.

The voices of the Misses Murray and Wallace blended so beautifully and sympathetically in their several duets last Sunday evening that the vast audience was so enraptured and "carried away," that a spontaneous and continued applause would have followed did not rules of the church as well as the proprieties positively forbid it.

Nothing was ever heard in St. Luke's

Willams and Fauntroy

AND THEIR CO IN THE

Royal Duke, Watermelon Trust

AND A HOT TIME IN CHINATOWN

Presented by W. R. Griffin, Chief

of the Washington Division U. O. T. R.

and 3,500 True Reformers and their friends for the benefit of the

Old Folks Home.

THREE NIGHTS MAY 24, 25th and 26th 1906

TRUE REFORMERS HALL 12th and U Sts. N. W.

Sale of tickets begins at Reformer's office 12th U Sts. Sat. 12th.

PRICES 25 and 35 Cents.

Good order and good a clean play guaranteed each night

W. R. GRIFFIN, General manager.

CREDIT FOR ALL WASHING-TON.

Refrigerators, Mattings

ON CREDIT

You are safe in selecting any one of our Refrigerators or Ice Chests, for we positively guarantee every one to give satisfaction. They are fair in price and built so as to insure free circulation of cold, dry air. They are properly insulated, economical in the use of ice, and arranged so as to give as much room inside as possible. They are easy to clean, and with proper care will never get musty. Mattings that wear for only one season are expensive and a lot of trouble—poor mattings are not worth buying at any price. It is hard for anyone to tell the quality of mattings merely from the looks, but here you are quite safe in buying, for we guarantee every yard we sell. We have a very big selection of good patterns for you to choose from, and you cannot find better values anywhere. We make no charge for laying. If you need a Go-Cart come and look at our big assortment of new patterns. You will find all the new styles here in well-made goods that you can be sure will give good service. Prices are all marked in plain figures, and nowhere are reliable grades sold for less money. Cooking in the summer time is unendurable unless you have a gas stove. You can get one here whenever you wish, and pay for it in small amounts that you will never miss.

Peter Grogan

817-819-821-823 Seventh Street,

Between H and I Streets.

STRAIGHTEN YOUR HAIR.

OX-MARROW POMADE HAS A MAGIC EFFECT ON CURLY HAIR AND MAKES IT GROW LONG AND STRAIGHT.

SPECIAL OFFER.

Present this coupon and ten cents and we will give you one full sized bottle of Ox-Marrow Pomade.

AGENTS FOR MADINOLA COMPLEXION CREAM

People's Pharmacy

SEVENTH AND EYE STREETS, NORTHWEST

PURE DRUGS

POPULAR PRICES.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON CANDY KITCHEN,

1614 14th street, N. W.

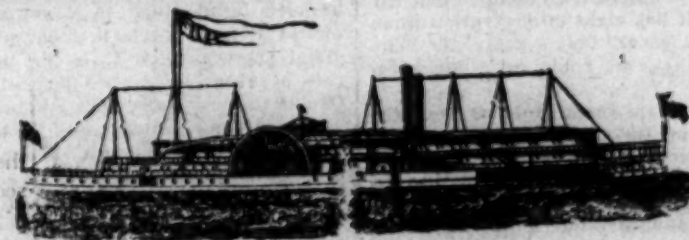
All kinds of delicious ice cream delivered free. One gallon

\$1.00; one quart, 25 cents; one pint, 15 cents.

Our Candies Made Daily.

Chocolates, Bon Bons, Taffy and drops of all kinds ten cent pound.

The Jane Moseley Steamboat Co



The colored race is advancing in business.

In the District of Columbia they now control a first-class side-wheel steamer, "Jane Moseley," 200 feet long, 35 wide, equipped with 30 staterooms, lighted by electricity, licensed and inspected by the U. S. Government Inspector to carry excursion parties to all points on the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River. The steamer has larger and better accommodations than any other steamboat that is for charter to the colored race.

All churches, organizations and private parties who contemplate giving excursions should investigate this enterprise and get all information concerning terms and accommodations before chartering any other boat.

CALL US ON 'PHONE, MAIN 1779, OR CALL ON JEFFERSON S. COAGE, Secretary, LEWIS JEFFERSON, Manager, 1911 Eleventh Street, Northwest. 1901 First Street, Southwest.

Church to excel (a) "A New Heaven and a New Earth," by Mr. Carter, and (b) the Choral Sanctus, "Holy, Holy, Holy," by the choir.

Mr. Thomas H. Withers of the War Department still lies dangerously ill at his residence in East Washington.

The cantata, "Holy City," was sung at St. Mary's P. E. Chapel, 23rd street, between F and G, N. W., last Sunday evening. The principal soloists were Miss Constantia Brown of Baltimore, the well-known contralto, and Mr. Mar-

shall of Philadelphia, the leading baritone of that city. It is said that its rendition did not fully meet the expectations of those of our musical critics who attended.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO EXCURSIONS.

Sunday, May 20, \$1.00 to Harpers Ferry, Charlestown and Winchester and return. Train leaves Washington at 8:30 A. M.

IS NOT A CANDIDATE

ROBBINS DECLINES TO RUN FOR GOVERNORSHIP.

Former Leader of Coal Operators Said to Be After Senatorial Toga—Has Support of Miners and Labor Unions.

Indianapolis, Ind.—F. L. Robbins, president of the Pittsburgh Coal company, who held the center of the stage during the heated coal conference in this city, in which he broke away from the "stand-pat" operators and stood by the side of John Mitchell for the re-adoption of the 1903 scale, has absolutely declined to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. His stand in the coal conference placed the 250,000 voting Pennsylvania coal miners behind him and also gave him the support of the labor unions of the great industrial state. The United States Steel corporation crowd and other great industrial interests in Pennsylvania also were urging him to make the race and insisting that, though certain railroad interests would line up against him, the nomination would be given him on a silver platter.

The railroad interests have been turned against him because of his stand at Indianapolis. He not only opposed and fought the policy against an advance in wages adopted by the bituminous railroads and their railroad coal companies, but his stand also was opposed to the interests of the great anthracite coal railroads. On top of that he assisted John



FRANCIS L. ROBBINS.
(Prominent Coal Operator Who Has Declined a Gubernatorial Nomination.)

Mitchell, in the Indianapolis conference, in showing that the railroads owned bituminous coal mines, and that their ownership brought demoralization to the trade and to wages.

Robbins was born in Ripon, Wis., in 1855. In college he was an athlete, and especially a crack baseball player. He attended Cornell to complete his education. His athletic days he turned to account well. He built up wonderful reserve energy that has served him so well in the long battles in Indianapolis, lasting three and four days and nights with hardly a break. He has turned his muscle into millions and is now known as "the world's largest coal operator and a multi-millionaire"—the employer of 70,000 men. In 1890 Robbins was a large individual operator when he evolved the plan of consolidating the coal companies in the western Pennsylvania district. The Pittsburgh Coal company, which has matured out of that thought, has numerous subsidiary and allied companies; it has its own freight cars, its own docks on the lakes, its own lake boats, its own mining towns and its mines, with its subsidiary companies, 21,000,000 tons of coal a year—almost double the normal output of all of the mines in Indiana. Robbins has invaded Ohio and has established his interests in the Hocking valley through half a dozen companies, and he has planted the Illinois Collieries Company in Illinois. It has eight mines, with an output of 1,500,000 tons a year. He dominates the coal trade over the great lakes.

For many years Robbins was the leader of the operators in the joint conferences with the miners in Indianapolis. Because of his "change of heart," which caused him to desert the "stand-pat" forces of the operators, he was officially deposed in the special conference in Indianapolis and J. H. Winder, of Ohio, president of the Sunday Creek Mining company—the second largest producer—was elected official chairman. Robbins was not only deposed but practically ejected and denounced. His usual composure was not ruffled in the least. He moved over to the miners' side of the house and sat down between two colored delegates from Indian Territory. From that position he dissented from the stand of the "stand-pat" operators, who, he said, threatened to precipitate a great industrial panic on the country. He offered to readopt the 1903 scale with the present conditions and he has done so and put his men to work. Had it not been for Robbins' stand a national suspension of mining would have been certain.

Though Robbins has declined to be a candidate for governor, it is understood that when the time comes for him to ally into the United States senate he will not move any more. And in this plan he will have the support of the miners, who say they have always found him a hard fighter but a just opponent.

A LOG FROM GRANT'S CABIN

Interesting Relic of Great General Presented to War Department by President Roosevelt.

Washington.—President Roosevelt has presented to the war department a section of a log from the cabin which Gen. U. S. Grant built for his family near St. Louis after his resignation from the regular army before the opening of the war of 1861. The section is from a log which was used in making a frame presented to Andrew Carnegie acknowledging his gift of a million dollars to the library association.

The relic was sent to the president by C. F. Blanke, of St. Louis, who purchased the cabin and presented it to the city of St. Louis for preservation in Forest park. It was exhibited at the St. Louis exposition and attracted much attention. As the president had no suitable place to display



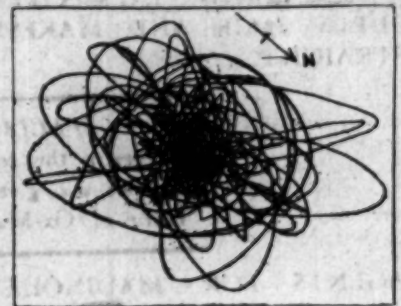
"HARDSCRABBLE," GEN. GRANT'S LOG CABIN HOME.

the frame containing the section of wood he sent it to the war department, where it will have a place in the reception room of the secretary of war. A descriptive book sent with the relic shows pictures of the cabin as it stood on Gen. Grant's farm and recounts the history of how Grant built the cabin as a shelter for his family in 1854, at a time when he was considered a failure by his relatives and friends.

RECORD OF AN EARTHQUAKE

Seismographic Diagram Showing Motion Caused by Shock in Japan in 1887.

Chicago.—When at the time of an earthquake the ground moves to and fro the diagrams obtained from seismographs show that a particle has followed an extremely variable course. The accompanying diagram is not of a tangled skein of yarn, but is the picture of the vibration in an earthquake. It was made by a seismograph during an earthquake in Japan in 1887 and shows the complicated motion of a single point of the earth's surface. The diagram is multiplied six times. The minute preliminary



AN EARTHQUAKE RECORD.

tremors have a range of motion measured by a small fraction of a millimeter, while the pronounced movements have a horizontal range of motion of anything between a millimeter and a foot. A movement of one or two millimeters will be strongly felt. If it reaches ten millimeters it is dangerous, while if it exceeds 20 millimeters, about three-quarters of an inch, it is certain to be accompanied by the shattering of chimneys and walls and other forms of destruction.

Oxygen Used to Cut Metals.

Diamond may cut diamond, but oxygen cuts metals, at least at Liege. There is a daily exhibition of the Jottrand process for cutting metals by a jet of oxygen. The apparatus consists essentially of a tube with two brandels terminating in blow pipes, moved along a guide in front of the metal plates or part to be cut at the rate of about six inches per minute. One of the blow pipes delivers an oxygen-hydrogen flame, which raises the metal where it is to be cut to a temperature corresponding with dark red. The following blow pipe delivers a jet of pure oxygen which enters into combustion with the hot metal, thus producing a clear channel like a saw cut about one-eighth inch thick, the remainder of the metal being unaffected by the operating.

Farmers Go It Blind.

Statistics compiled under authority of the department of agriculture show that there are now 6,000,000 farms in the United States, while there are only 2,471 students in agricultural schools, and 2,936 attending "short courses," which makes an average of only one in 1,000 of those who will have the management of farms, who have studied the principles of scientific farming.

Sugar Cane from Afghanistan.

Under the auspices of King Habibullah, of Afghanistan, the cultivation of the sugar cane in the lowlands about Jelaibad, near the Indian frontier, has become an accomplished fact. Samples presented to him during his visit to that place were so good in quality that he ordered that a large supply of the best kinds of cane slips for planting shall be obtained from India.

SEEK INDIAN RELICS

HUNTERS OF ILLINOIS OUTNUMBER THOSE OF OTHER STATES.

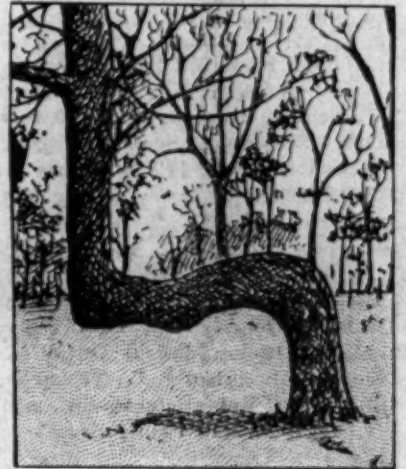
School Museums and State Institutions Have Many Interesting and Valuable Articles as a Result—Many Homes Decorated.

Chicago.—The public schools of this city have been given much valuable data for Indian history as a result of the work of Illinois relic hunters. Many school museums are furnished almost entirely with the "finds" of Illinois men and women who have given considerable time to such endeavor. One of the largest state institutions has a museum filled with the discoveries of one man and of other persons that he has interested in the work. Illinois now has the largest army of relic hunters of all the middle west states, and it has much to show for its work.

Not only have the public institutions a wealth of historical articles, but private homes are filled with them. If one were to start out to look up the homes in which relics are stored, one would find a large proportion of them decorated in one way or another with the quaint things that have been picked up from the former hunting and burying grounds of the aborigines. In no other community are Indian relics found in such rich variety as in the northern Illinois counties; there is no place where there are so many professional hunters, nor are there bunched, to speak, in any one locality in the United States, so many people to whom officers of the Smithsonian institution at Washington have written letters.

Marcus W. Cole, a farmer banker, who went to Dekalb county 50 years ago and who is now a resident of Kingston, has decorated every room in his house with Indian relics, and the walls of his banking room are adorned with quaint designs made from arrowheads and other Indian curiosities. Mrs. Cole died a few years ago, and the only daughter, the wife of Judge Pond, of Dekalb, assists her father in his business and helps to treasure and display the great variety of things that the red race left behind.

In the Cole home and bank there are not fewer than 15,000 arrow



THE BLAZED TRAIL TREE.

heads alone. The pebbles and grinding stones and bowls number more than 100, among them some of the rarest ever found. A large proportion were found in Dekalb county, many of them near Kingston, but there are others from a dozen different counties of Illinois and from Indiana, Oregon, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Georgia, Canada and Mexico.

There are homes in almost every Chicago suburb that have large and small collections of these "finds." There are probably 500 homes in Dekalb county in which they are displayed in unique ways. In the city of Dekalb there are not fewer than 50 persons who make it a point to look out for such things.

Jacob Heckman, of Kingston, has gathered such articles from a majority of the states of the union, and he at one time contemplated making a map of the United States, each state to be covered with the particular kind of arrowheads that belonged to it, for there are many different kinds of these sharp-pointed stones.

H. W. Fay, of Dekalb, is the leader of a crowd of hunters that already have stocked the museum of the Northern Illinois State Normal school. The hunters found one relic that they were unable to carry off. It is known to be an Indian trail tree. Indians were accustomed to bend and blaze trees to mark trails, and in the county was found one that plainly bears historic marks.

Jacob Heckman tells how difficult it is, to part with Indian relics after they have been found. He had a friend who wanted one of his tomahawks, of which Heckman has a large collection. One day he got out the entire lot and tried to make up his mind as to which one he was willing to part with. But he discovered that there was a distinct reason why he should hold each one of them and that is what he did.

Heckman relates that some queer influence prompts people who hitherto have had no interest in such things to develop a sudden yearning for them. He says that when he was told of the Wisconsin mounds, he found them on the farm of a Norwegian, who told him to dig around all he wanted to and to keep what he found.

Finally the farmer came around to look on, and as one article after another rolled out he was moved to rescind his generous offer. He wanted at least a portion of them and would have been glad to have kept all that were dug out.

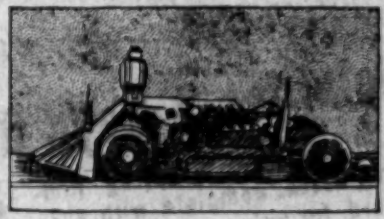
THE FIRST TROLLEY CAR.

Was Built by Stephen Field, an Electrical Engineer, and Ran in Stockbridge, Mass.

Boston.—In a little shed in Stockbridge lie the remains of the first trolley car ever constructed in this country. It was built there by Stephen Dudley Field, an electrical engineer, who is still living in the town, but who is employed in important electrical enterprises all over the country.

The famous Cyrus W. Field was Mr. Field's uncle, and his first introduction to the electrical business was in 1858, at the time of the completion of the Atlantic cable. Another uncle was Stephen J. Field, for 35 years on the United States supreme bench.

The trolley car was built in 1890. Mr. Field has been planning for it two years previous to that time. He had been connected with the California works at San Francisco. He came east in 1875, with the plan for the trolley partly outlined in his mind. Franklin L. Pope, who was a telegraph operator in Stockbridge at the beginning of his career, was then in New York, and the two men talked over the scheme together. Plans for a conduit circuit, vertical and lateral adjustment, almost identical with the present sys-



THE ORIGINAL TROLLEY CAR.

tem used by the New York street railway, were prepared by them and sent to the patent office in Washington, where they were allowed to mold for some time.

But in 1880, Mr. Field decided to put his theory to practical test in his small experiment station in Stockbridge, and the test was wholly satisfactory. In August of that year he invited a few of the prominent townspeople to examine the trolley car built for two, which spun around his shop with complete ease and a good deal of speed. Mr. Field declares that this was the first electrical road ever constructed in the world.

He next equipped a trolley line for the business exposition of railroad men at Chicago in 1883, and there was run the first public trolley. The tracks were laid around the exposition building and a fare of ten cents was charged.

After wearisome delays and litigation over patents, Mr. Field finally sold out to the General Electric and Westinghouse companies in 1896.

Since that time Mr. Field has been chief engineer of London capitalists in building electric railways on the continent. One of his contracts called for the building of 90 miles of road between Canton and Geneva at a cost of \$4,000,000.

Mr. Field's father, Jonathan Field, laid out many of the trees in Stockbridge and did much to preserve the beauty of the main street in the village. Stockbridge citizens recall his indignation at what he termed the "vandalism of the trolley," and that when the first trolley line passed through Stockbridge he headed a band of citizens who chopped down every telegraph pole in the village.

WOULD GO TO CONGRESS.

Former Indiana Man May Represent Oklahoma in House If It Is Made a State.

Laporte, Ind.—In the event that Oklahoma territory is admitted to statehood by the passage of the Beveridge bill Nelson S. Darling, Jr., a native of Indiana, son of Dr. Nelson S. Darling and brother of Dr. Harry B. Darling, editor of the Argus-Bulletin of this city, will be boomed with every assurance of success for the Republican



NELSON S. DARLING, JR.
(He May Represent Oklahoma in House If It Becomes a State.)

nomination for congress in the Oklahoma City district. Darling is not yet 30 years of age, but as an orator he has a reputation throughout the west. While Darling expounds Republicanism in the west his brother, Harry B. Darling, in this city edits a vigorous Democratic newspaper and is also a conspicuous figure as a campaigner. The Oklahoma Darling has campaigned under the direction of the Republican national committee.

Will Let Timber Grow.

F. S. Pearson, of Great Barrington, Mass., has purchased 1,500 acres of forest land in that vicinity, including part of Bear mountain, and will permit the timber to grow for the added beauty and benefit of the section.

DAVIS FOR SENATOR

ARKANSAS GOVERNOR TO SUCCEED JAMES H. BERRY.

"Cornfield Lawyer," Nominated at State Primaries by Popular Vote, a Picturesque Being—Is a Crafty Politician.

Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas is going to send to the United States Senate Gov. Jeff Davis, who is, like Tillman, a "cornfield lawyer," and proud of it. Staid old Senator James H. Berry has been defeated in the state primary, and Davis' nomination by the Democratic party is believed to be equivalent to election. He is a politician who flourishes at close range with a constituency that depends upon oral, not printed, campaign arguments. He has been attorney general once, and thrice governor. He is 44 years old.

"Jeff," as he is familiarly known, knows what turn will please the class of voters which he wishes to reach. The absence of an issue is no bar to him. He is the issue himself. He always has appealed to the "back country" farmer and the laborer, playing upon their sympathies and on their prejudices. He is a good story-teller and a man of great personal magnetism, which he knows how to employ to advantage. In his campaigns "Jeff" devotes the greater part of his time to the smaller towns and to the country districts, for here his strength lies.

In his first campaign for governor Davis devised an appeal to sympathy which incidentally proved a great advertisement for a proprietary medicine, and he went through antics that a street fakir could well have copied as an aid to selling the compound. Charges of trickery and fraud were being hurled at him, from which he claimed he was under great nervous strain. He would stop in the middle of a vigorous address, the perspiration pouring from his face, and dramatically uncork a bottle and pour the contents down his back and bosom. He was charged by his opponents with spending more money for this medicine than for his railroad fare in the campaign.

His recent race for United States senator was devoid of many of the pic-



GOV. JEFFERSON DAVIS.
(Arkansas "Jeff," Who Will Undoubtedly Succeed Senator Berry.)

turesque plays which indelibly impressed his personality upon the minds of the people of his native state.

"Do you know what is the matter with those fellows down there in Little Rock?" he would say. "I can tell you. They're mad. They're mad as can be, because they're not in office any more. I turned the whole set of high-collared roosters out when I was first elected governor, and put the men from the plow handles in their places."

For all that, he had a well-oiled, efficient political machine.

In his second campaign for governor Davis wore an old white hat similar to those worn by the residents of the districts which he visited. A pair of home-knit white socks could be plainly seen above his shoe tops, while fastened diagonally across his shoulders would be a single suspender strap.

"Those city folks down there won't speak to me," he would say. "I'm not dressed up enough for them," and off the coat would come and expose the one "gallus."

Before his third term as governor Davis made a campaign for vindication, so he styled it. He had been charged with appropriating part of his contingent fund, allowed by the state, to his personal use. He was arraigned before a special committee of the legislature, and impeachment was much talked of, but it failed.

"I am a strong believer in the principles that the United States senators should be elected, as they are in this state, by popular vote," said Senator-Elect Davis, in a recent interview.

"The people ought to select the officers, without the legislature, and in this way do away with the fraud and corruption in the legislature in senatorial matters. This will give the poor man a chance."

Davis recently closed all the gambling houses, pool rooms and Sunday saloons in Hot Springs, and appointed a prosecuting attorney, on the recommendation of the ministers of that city, who, he believed, would enforce the law. This followed a coolness between him and the Hot Springs officials, who were for the Berry in the senatorial race.

Davis political promises always have been made good after election, and he has made tactful use of his appointive power. He is quick to see a deception, is a master of details, knows "everybody in Arkansas," and is conceded to be a good lawyer.

POWER OF FRENCH CABINET

Clemenceau, Minister of the Interior, Is a Genius in Many Lines.

Paris.—It is agreed on all sides that the dominant figure in the French cabinet is not Sarrien, the premier and the minister of justice, nor even Bourgeois, the foreign minister, but Clemenceau, the minister of the interior.

Clemenceau came into prominence in France on the revolutionary wave that followed the Franco-German war. He is credited with having devised the Boulangerist movement. Boulanger, by advocating extreme measures against Germany in revenge for the defeat suffered by France in the war, acquired a wide popularity. There was a plot on the part of Radicals, anarchists and Occidentals, to make Boulanger dictator. The



GEORGES B. CLEMENCEAU.
(Minister of Interior and Mainstay of the French Cabinet.)

rard cabinet was formed for the purpose of suppressing this movement. Boulanger was sentenced to life imprisonment. He escaped and died in exile. The failure of Boulangerism and the Panama scandal turned Clemenceau out of politics and he entered the newspaper field.

Clemenceau is a genius. He is master of a biting style of oratory. He is called "Wrecker of Ministries." He is a brilliant journalist who reduces his enemies to powder, as he did in the Dreyfus case. He is an excellent hand with a rapier on the duelling ground. He is a doctor of medicine and publishes treatises on anatomy. He is a metaphysician who comments profoundly on Mill's theories. He is a Greek scholar and an authority on modern and Byzantine literature. He is also a novelist, whose chief romance, "The Struggle," is counted a masterpiece.

MUCH HORN FROM ONE ELK

Six Pairs of Great Antlers from Large Specimen Made Into Chair for the President.

Tacoma, Wash.—The elk "Roosvelt," from whose head six sets of antlers were preserved and made into a chair for the president, died recently in this city in captivity. The animal was an unusually large specimen of the prairie elk and its antlers are said to be the largest grown in the northwest. The average male elk in a lifetime grows and sheds 125 pounds of horn. The six antlers in the president's chair weigh 150



THE HORNS OF THIS CHAIR WERE ALL GROWN BY ONE ELK.

pounds. The two sets which form the back and front are among the largest antlers on record. There is practically no material other than bone used in the chair's construction. The prongs are adjusted in a way that gives the chair considerable firmness, and only a few steel bolts were used to hold the antlers together. The chair is valued at \$1,000 and was presented to President Roosevelt by the citizens of Tacoma.

Drummers in Switzerland.

England was represented in Switzerland last year by 53 commercial travelers; Germany, which enjoys the lion's share of the Swiss import trade, employs an army of nearly 5,000 "drummers," and is followed by France, with 1,286 of these enterprising agents, who annually sell \$40,000,000 worth of French merchandise.

England Buys Parnell's Home.

The old Avondale house and estate in County Wicklow, once the home and property of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish nationalist leader, has been purchased by the government, which will turn the place into a forestry school for Ireland. The rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Parnell are to be kept as they were in his lifetime.

TOURISTS WARNED.

SHIPMENT OF ANTIQUES FROM ITALY AGAINST THE LAW.

Heavy Penalty Imposed for Exportation of Articles of This Class Under Any Misrepresentation.

Washington.—The following report from Consul Caughy, of Messina, regarding regulations of the Italian custom house has special interest to tourists in that country:

"According to the regulations now in force, all goods coming from Taormina, Sicily, for shipment as freight to any foreign port, upon the arrival at the Italian custom house in Messina must be sent at the shipper's expense to the museum either at Palermo or Syracuse for examination by experts, to discover if the cases contain any antiques. The declaration that they do not contain such articles bears no weight whatsoever. If an antique is found which comes under the law which forbids its exportation it is seized. If it is of a class that can be exported, by payment of an export duty, it is released when that requirement is complied with. If, however, this article be found in a package which was entered for exportation upon a declaration stating that nothing antique was contained therein, the shipper is subject to a fine which may be as much as \$154.

"I have now on my hands a case in point, that of an American artist who had lived at Taormina, who, upon his departure, packed all his belongings and sent them to Messina for shipment to New York. He declared the contents as household effects. When examined there were found numerous antiques of Italian origin, but of little value, and which were not all purchased in Italy. The authorities decided that they could be exported upon payment of the duty, but that he must pay the fine for false declaration.

"For this reason it would be well if Americans contemplating visiting Taormina be warned of the existing conditions. The antiquarian who sells a piece of old furniture will naturally not find it to his interest to inform his customer of the regulation; therefore I would suggest that the only safe method for the purchaser to pursue would be to stipulate that payment is only to be made when the bills of lading of the steamer upon which his goods are embarked are placed in his hands. Last season this office received numerous complaints from purchasers who, only too late, discovered that even after they had paid for their goods they could not export them.

"The conditions at present are such that a person not conversant with the law may purchase a genuine antique from a dealer, only to discover that the exportation of his purchase is actually prohibited and his only recourse is to make a legal claim against the seller, which is a most expensive proceeding."

NO FUNERALS ON SUNDAY.

Cemetery in Muncie, Ind., Will Bar Burials on Holy Days and Holidays.

Muncie, Ind.—Heeding a popular cry against Sunday funerals, the trustees of Beach Grove cemetery, in Muncie, have issued an order forbidding any burial in that cemetery on any Sunday, on January 1, May 30 or December 25, of any year except in cases of great necessity or contagious diseases. This order is not to take effect, however, until the first day of next year. After that time, therefore, if there be Sunday funerals in Muncie, the burials must be made in some country cemetery or in some other town.

The cemetery trustees give the following as their reasons for this action: The Sunday funeral disturbs the quiet of the Lord's day, as it is frequently attended by bands of music and by hundreds of curiosity seekers, and is "often accompanied by an evident desire for display on the part of the supposed or real mourners;" if funeral services are held in a church, they frequently disturb the regular service of that church; cemeteries are most often visited on Sundays and a funeral serves to excite morbid curiosity and causes visitors in the hazy ground to trample upon graves and to "disregard the decorum that should attend such occasions;" the Sunday funeral is in violation of the decalogue which says: "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," because it necessitates work on the part of the cemetery employees. Muncie ministers are heartily in favor of the plan and it is believed the public will be, also.

Paper Goes Around the World. Two or three months ago a Guthrie woman mailed a copy of a Guthrie paper to a friend at Ladoga, Ind. At first it was where she intended to send it, but in writing the address she left off the two last letters of the state, making it "India." So across the ocean it traveled. The Indian postal officials could find no town there by the name of Ladoga, and sent it back to this country. After months of traveling it finally turned up in the Indiana town, after having visited Bombay and a number of other Indian cities.

Growth of Cuba's Trade. Cuba ranks second in importance in trade relations with the United States to other American countries, according to a report just issued by the department of commerce and labor. For the fiscal year 1905 these countries ranked as follows in the volume of their American trade: Canada, \$203,000,000; Cuba, \$125,000,000; Brazil, \$111,000,000; Mexico, \$92,000,000; Argentina, \$39,000,000.

ARTILLERY IS INADEQUATE.

Secretary of War Taft Says Only 25 Per Cent. of Coast Defenses Are Effective.

Washington.—Some surprising facts regarding the inadequacy of the coast artillery force were brought out in the recent examination of Secretary Taft by the senate committee on military affairs. The secretary presented data showing that the present authorized force of coast artillery is sufficient to provide one relief for only 34 per cent. of the guns, mines, range finders, etc., now actually installed or authorized for the coast defenses of the United States.

This is exclusive of reserves, supports, etc., and is based upon the actual number of officers and men required if the entire force of coast artillery could be mustered in line and each man marched to his position.

It was also shown that there is an average shortage of more than 30 per cent. in the coast artillery companies, and that less than 25 per cent. of the defenses can be actually manned by troops now in service. In case of a sudden outbreak of war 75 per cent. of the coast defenses would have to remain idle until such time as volunteers or raw recruits would be trained to handle the high power guns, mines and position finding system.

To obviate these conditions, Representative Hull, of Iowa, has presented a bill in congress which carries increased pay for certain grades in the coast artillery that require technical skill.

SINGULAR NEW DISEASE.

Man Afflicted with "Soul Blindness" Cannot Read or Recognize Pictures.

Berlin.—The latest thing in the line of diseases is soul blindness, the name having been devised by Prof. Schuster, of Berlin. It appears that the professor lately had a patient under his care suffering from a lack of mental association.

The man was educated and spoke coherently, but could not read; the printed characters conveyed no meaning to his mind. His senses all appeared normal, and there was no indication of physical disease.

He could recognize and name all the objects around him; but printed words, or sketches of the simplest objects, he was utterly unable to name; in fact, to quote the words of the professor, "He could not tell a boat from a tree or a house."

The theory advanced by Prof. Schuster to account for this peculiar condition is, that the connection between the eyes and that particular portion of the brain concerned in the association of ideas has been severed in some manner, and until that connection is restored, the condition will continue. From what he has seen of the patient, he considers it extremely doubtful whether this important junction will ever be effected.

HORSE SAVES A CHILD.

Pet Animal Seizes Little Girl's Dress With His Teeth and Drags Her from Canal.

Jersey City, N. J.—According to a story told to the Jersey City police the other day by Mrs. John Patrino, of 315 Pamapo avenue, her three-year-old daughter Anna was saved from drowning by a horse named Charley, which is owned by her husband. The house and stable are near the Morris canal, and Anna is in the habit of playing on the canal bank.

The horse, which was a pet of the child, was running up and down the field, when Mrs. Patrino saw the child topple over into the water. She ran screaming to the canal, but before she reached it, she says, Charley had seized the child's dress with his teeth and dragged her to safety. As the mother reached them Charley set the child gently at her feet.

When Patrino heard his wife's statement he said Charley should have a padded stall and an extra feed of oats every day of his life. The police were inclined to doubt Mrs. Patrino's story, but it was corroborated by two of her neighbors.

Millionaire Tax Dodgers.

The business people of Newport, R. I., are filling the air with lamentations over the departure of the rich New York colony that formerly gave the town its chief claim to distinction. Mingled with the lamentations are curses for the meddlesome taxgatherers who by their pernicious activity have driven away the geese that produced the golden eggs. The merchants insist that the officials ought to know that a New York millionaire will never retain his residence where he is obliged to pay taxes. It is necessary to choose, it seems, between the privilege of taxing the plutocrats and selling them groceries.

Housewife for Every Soldier.

The war department has decided to furnish every soldier in the army with a housewife. This announcement though made with full authority, need cause no flutter of joy in the hearts of the waiting army of spinners, for the "housewife" is not to be the helpmeet and partner that the bond of matrimony gives to man, but only a part of the soldier's kit. It will not exceed four ounces in weight and will contain assorted buttons, thread, needles, safety pins, ordinary pins, and if practicable, a small pair of scissors.

Printing Outfit in Bank.

Linotype machines are being installed at the Bank of England, and in future the addresses on the dividend notices sent out will be printed, instead of written by hand.

FALSE TEETH FAIL.

ENGLAND GIVES UP EXPERIMENT WITH RECRUITS.

Poor Results from Scheme Allowing Men to Enlist on Payment of \$15 for Artificial Molars.

London.—Remarkable testimony to the growth of physical degeneracy in the nation is contained in the annual report of the director of recruiting and organization.

In a table furnished by the army medical department it is shown that the percentage of ordinary recruits who are rejected on medical grounds is progressing upward at alarming speed, and has risen from 29.04 in 1901 to 37.21 in 1905. The following figures speak for themselves:

	1901.	1904.	1905.
Number inspected.....	76,750	71,699	65,723
Number rejected.....	22,286	26,633	24,798
Percentage of rejections..	29.04	34.39	37.71

Defective teeth are stated to be materially responsible for the increase. While in 1891 the ratio per 1,000 of men rejected on this account was 10.88, the ratio in 1904 amounted to no less than 70.61.

Some time ago the army council decided that recruits who were only ineligible for enlistment owing to defective teeth might be accepted if they paid \$15 to be supplied with artificial teeth and undertook to keep them in order at their own expense.

A considerable number of recruits, the report states, enlisted under these conditions, but the experiment has not proved a success, and has, it is announced, been discontinued.

Recruiting shows a marked falling off last year, both as regards the regular army and the militia. The number who joined the regular army was 35,963, and the militia, 29,941, decreases of 6,679 and 4,323, respectively, compared with the previous year.

A new departure in recruiting has been made during the year by the appointment of eight retired officers as recruiting officers in large towns where it was considered that the population was such that good recruiting results might be expected.

The number of men who returned to civil life from the colors last year was 31,321, of whom 25,262 were provided with employment. Eight of these were found posts as clerks in the war office.

It is pointed out in the report that pay in the army has been so largely increased of recent years that there is no doubt that it compares favorably with that of the unskilled laborer in civil life.

The government's decision to maintain a large number of troops in South Africa has determined the war department to increase the instructional gymnastic staff of the army in order to keep the system of physical training at its present high level.

One officer and four sergeant majors are to be sent to South Africa at an early date to carry on the work of gymnastic instruction there, and further instructors will be appointed to schools and districts at home.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.

Negro Woman in Chicago Lives to Be Almost a Century and a Quarter Old.

Chicago.—At the extraordinary age of 123 years, Mrs. Philo Rogers, a negro woman, died the other day at her home, 6223 Ada street, in this city.

Mrs. Rogers was born in Missouri and reared a large family long before the first mutterings of the antislavery sentiment agitated New England. She was a grandmother when the Missouri compromise was an issue of the hour and had reached her three score years and ten when the emancipation proclamation liberated her from bondage.

Little of her early history is known, as all whom she had known in her ordinary lifetime long ago have been forgotten. She came to Chicago some years ago and was in good health until a short time ago. Then the weaknesses of her advanced age took effect and she failed steadily until her death.

To Mecca by Rail Soon.

The Hedjaz railroad, which is to unite Damascus with Mecca, is being built for the purpose of carrying pilgrims to and from the latter, the Holy City of Muhammad. For the larger part of its course of some 1,200 miles it will pass through deserts, idle and unfruitful regions. Still, it will benefit some of the country about the Jordan, a district whose crops have no market on account of the want of transportation, and branch lines for commercial and industrial uses will be constructed. From Damascus to Maan, about 400 miles, the road has been done for business for some months. Turkish soldiers do the work and they don't get union pay. To Mecca by rail, personally conducted! The world is growing smaller every day.

Home Grown Tea.

This year 12,000 pounds of choice tea will be shipped from what is at present the only tea farm in the western hemisphere. This farm is at Somerville, S. C. In the face of difficulties that at times seemed insurmountable, but on the other hand with the kindly assistance of the United States government, the Somerville tea farm has grown to a point where it can offer serious competition with the best grades of tea shipped from China, India, Formosa or Java. But, above all, it has demonstrated that, barring the question of labor, the finest tea can be successfully grown at home.

PLAIN FOOD BEST FOR ALL.

Government Chemist Says the Rich Should Stick to It as Well as the Poor.

Washington.—"It is as necessary for millionaires as for the poor to live on brown bread and other inexpensive and nutritious food," said Prof. Harvey W. Wiley, the government chemist and food expert, when requested to discuss this subject in connection with the fact that J. Pierpont Morgan, Lord Milner and Alfred Beit dined on brown bread, fish and vegetables in London.

"It is not necessary from a financial standpoint, but because such simple fare is good for the man and will make him healthy. All these foods are nutritious and furnish the body with the fuel necessary to prolong life and promote health.

"Beef, graham bread and potatoes furnish a diet good for the millionaire and the pauper. This is a comparatively cheap and well-balanced ration, containing all the elements of nutrition necessary to sustain life.

"This diet does not recommend itself because of its cheapness, but because it is wholesome. It is especially good for persons who, by reason of having eaten too great a variety of foods and drunk too much wine, have worn out their digestive apparatus.

"It is necessary for such persons to return to a simple diet and it does not matter whether the person is J. P. Morgan or a beggar, the food I have recommended will put him in good physical condition. It is the simple food that was intended by nature that man should eat.

"Of course, fish could be substituted for beef, as has been done in Mr. Morgan's case, but in my judgment beef is better. Fish is not so palatable as beef, and while it contains a great deal of nutrition, it is not so good for a weak stomach, and beef is better because it keeps away hunger longer than will fish."

LIONS AND WOLVES ANNOY.

Cattle and Sheep Destroyed in Oklahoma by Animals from Game Preserve.

Washington.—The Wichita reserve in Oklahoma, which President Roosevelt set apart as a refuge for game, is overrun with wolves and mountain lions, and many complaints have been received from cattle and sheep raisers.

John Goff, the hunter who acted as the president's guide on his hunting trip of a year ago, even with his skill, has not been able to exterminate the lions, and cattlemen and sheep raisers are hoping that the president will make another trip to that section and that he will bring with him all his friends capable of handling a rifle.

Practically similar conditions exist in the Gila reservation in New Mexico.

Stockmen complain that because of the establishment of these reserves where wolves and mountain lions take refuge and cannot be hunted, they have increased to such an extent as seriously to threaten their business. Before the establishment of game refuges, stockmen by offering bounties for the scalps of wolves and mountain lions managed to keep them down.

Stockmen say that unless the government takes some action looking toward the extermination of these beasts it will not be possible for them to continue grazing their herds in or near the reserves.

CARVED THE NAME OF POLK.

Inscription on Beech Tree in Indiana Made Nearly Sixty Years Ago.

Franklin, Ind.—On the farm of Martin Sellers, near this city, stands a small beech tree, in which is a stately monarch, in the bark of which is imbedded the inscription, "James K. Polk, 1848." The inscription is still plainly legible, and bears the earmarks of enthusiasm on the part of some young and embryonic statesman, nearly 60 years ago. The present state of the letters is indicative that the person carved entirely through the bark, as the edges of each one show that they were cut too deep to be overgrown. The date would imply that the person carving the letters was desirous of sealing Polk's nomination in the fall of 1848, but if this surmise be correct, he was disappointed. The inscription probably is of 58 years' standing.

Disease May Kill the Race.

Dr. Seale Harris, professor of medicine in the University of Alabama, at Mobile, talked to the president today about the ravages of consumption among the negroes of the south. He expressed fear—and he added that his opinion was concurred in by the medical fraternity generally in the south—that the negro race was likely to become extinct in this country through the ravages of disease, especially consumption. Statistics showed, he declared, that the death rate among the members of the negro race in America was greater than the birth rate.

Longest Route Cheapest.

Rather than pay high railroad rates on a shipment of 3,000 tons of scrap iron, the consigners in San Francisco forwarded it to Philadelphia by water and the cargo arrived a few days ago after a 14,000-mile trip around the Horn. The ship left San Francisco on November 24, 1905, and weathered gale after gale on her long run from the Pacific to the Atlantic. It is probably the first cargo of the kind ever shipped from the Pacific coast to Philadelphia.

STOCK QUARANTINE.

VIOLATIONS OF ACT IN OKLAHOMA ARE FEWER.

Great Improvement in Territory in Enforcement of the Law—Move Against Fever Tick.

Guthrie, Okla.—That the live stock quarantine laws of Oklahoma and the federal government are being respected in this territory is shown by the fact that there were fewer violations during the last year than at any time since the establishment of a live stock commission here, eight years ago. In 13 cases the defendants paid fines amounting to \$2,000, and several cases are still pending. While in Comanche country some trouble has recently been experienced, the firm attitude taken by the territorial authorities has convinced the cattlemen there that the law must be obeyed. These facts are shown in the annual report, just completed by Thomas Morris, secretary of the Oklahoma live stock cantilary commission.

He reports great improvement in the territory both in the stamping out of infection and in the sentiment of the people generally and their willingness to assist in the enforcement of the law. Speaking of the reluctance of the people in some localities to furnish information regarding violations of quarantine laws, Mr. Morris in his report says:

"If a man steals a \$15 pony, the whole community will follow him to Arkansas and then want to hang him if he is caught. But a man will drive a bunch of ticky cattle across a quarantine line, spread the fever through a whole township and destroy several thousand dollars' worth of cattle, yet no one will give information to an inspector or other officer of the law because they do not want to interfere with anybody's business or incur the ill will of a neighbor."

Mr. Morris suggests that as a remedy for this condition of affairs a plan should be started for educating the cattle owners, both as to the nature of the fever tick and the absolute necessity for its prevention where possible. He suggests that the matter be taken up at farmers' institutes, and also by the Farmers' Cooperative union, which is very strong in many sections of this territory.

Plans are being made by the commission for an organized effort this year in cooperation with the federal authorities to stamp out the fever tick in Oklahoma. The plan will include a farm-to-farm canvass by townships in the infected area. One inspector with a good horse can canvass a township in a week or ten days. In this way it will be possible to quarantine all infected herds.

Secretary Morris states that great benefit has been derived from the action of the last legislature in providing for the employment of several territorial inspectors. He deprecates the fact, however, that the \$10,000 appropriation only enables them to work about nine months in the year, when they could be busy the year around. An appropriation of \$12,000 would have been sufficient to provide for this, he says.

The examination of cattle in Roger Mills and Washita counties was the first work taken up last year. As a result of the work of the previous year it was found that the board could safely recommend the removal of restrictions which required the inspection of cattle from that district. The bureau of animal industry accepted the recommendation and issued regulations permitting the free movement of cattle from those counties. After a range inspection of Caddo county north of the Rock Island railroad and Kiowa county north of the line between townships four and five it was recommended that this territory be placed in the restricted district, which was also accepted by the bureau.

Anarchists Swarming Here.

According to official information received in Washington, Italian anarchists are arriving in the United States in great numbers at both Pacific and Atlantic seaports. The diplomatic representatives of the Italian government have positive information to this effect, and have brought the matter to the attention of the United States. Baltimore, it is stated, is rapidly becoming an anarchistic center. The Italian consuls are engaged in assisting the immigration officials with a view to locating these men and arresting them.

Doctors in Paris Theaters.

The Association of Theater Doctors is about to hold a banquet which must be a pleasant reunion. Each of the Parisian stages has about 40 doctors who take it in turn to be present every day at afternoon and evening performances, but in case of unexpected engagements the doctor whose turn it is to attend may find a substitute, so that there are few medical men who have not at some time or other occupied the reserved box where the doctor may be found in case of need.

Dying After Dissecting Rat.

A dispatch from Entebbe, Uganda, to the Daily Mail, states that Lieut. Tullock, accompanying the royal society's commission to investigate the "sleeping sickness," contracted the disease while dissecting an inoculated rat. He has been sent to England to die.

Fossil Deposit Found.

A large deposit of fossil walrus and mammoth bones has been discovered at Santa Cruz, Cal.

MARVELOUS FIND OF GOLD.

Rock So Rich in Ore That It Is Guarded Day and Night by Sentries.

Mannhattan, Nev.—Gold bearing rock, so rich that it is guarded day and night by two sentries and is mined under the watchful eye of the owners, has been opened up at the 86-foot level in the main working shaft of the Jumping Jack claim.

Six inches of this marvelous find is so rich that no assay has been made, as it is more than half gold. From eight o'clock at night, when a row of shots revealed the richest of the many sensational discoveries of the new camp, until ten o'clock the next morning \$10,000 worth of ore was sacked.

When the miners below hoisted samples of a six inch vein which was uncovered as it dipped into the shaft, the superintendent immediately ordered the men to the surface and suspended operations until the superintendent of the Jumping Jack could be notified. Upon his arrival two trusted men were put to work stopping out the ore and two others guarding the entrance to the workings.

The news fairly electrified the camp, despite the fact that sensational finds are becoming everyday occurrences. Several samples were exhibited by officers of the company, who were besieged by a crowd which gathered soon after the news of the strike became public property. These samples for size and richness surpass anything that the ground at Manhattan has yielded up to date, and will rank among the largest specimens of gold ever mined in this country. One specimen weighing 23 ounces, six inches long, representing the width of the vein, is almost solid gold. The many seasoned miners and mining experts who examined this specimen today unite in saying that it is the handsomest and consequently the richest deposit from the mother lode they have ever seen. It is streaked with a fine grained marble-like quartz, which hugs close to the crevices of its irregular outlines. The entire specimen is a bright yellow mass, except where it is relieved by the impregnated quartz. One side is worn smooth, as if by the force of a slide in the contact, and the other side is molded just in the shape it was deposited by the molten mass.

COUNTESS OPENS LAUNDRY.

Paris World of Fashion Patronizes an American Woman's Odd Enterprise.

Paris.—Dissatisfied by the work done by the French, the Countess Rene Temple de Rougemont, formerly Miss Edith Devereux Clapp, of New York city, has established an American laundry at Memillon, her husband's country place in the department of the Eure et Loire.

Though the enterprise was begun solely to do away with the necessity of sending linen to London to be laundered, the French work being wholly unsatisfactory, it has become a paying investment in the first week, for all the friends of the count and countess are glad to patronize it and pay good prices for what they call "peerless" results.

All the machinery in the laundry came from America, and all the laundresses are American girls, who, because the innovation has proved such a success, are receiving much higher wages than was promised to them by the Countess de Rougemont.

Paris men of fashion who for years have been sending their linen to London to have it laundered are making personal appeals to the count to have their work done at Memillon, but he refers them all to the American girl whom the countess has put in charge as manager of the laundry.

It is a curious fact that while the elite of Paris sends its laundry to London, society folk of the British capital patronize Paris washerwomen, preferring for some reason not observable here, to have their work done on the banks of the Seine.

ENOCH ARDENS IN RUSSIA.

Many Returning Soldiers Reported Dead Find Their Wives Remarried.

St. Petersburg.—Among the Russian prisoners arriving from Japan there are many who have been reported dead by the general staff and whose relatives had been so informed. The unexpected reappearance of these men is causing all sorts of strange family complications, as many wives, under the impression that they were widows, have remarried.

In the province of Perm, where a returning soldier found his wife already the mother of a child by a new husband, he took the matter to the village priest for settlement. The first husband offered to acquiesce to the new conjugal arrangement if he received \$25, but the second husband was unable to pay the money, and it was finally arranged that the wife should return to her first husband.

However, as the second marriage was considered legal, and as official documents were at hand to prove the apparent death of the living husband, it was decided that the child born while the first husband was away must legally be registered as belonging to the second husband, and that it must be cared for by him.

Luxury for Left-Handed.

Right handed men are no longer the only ones who can, if they so desire, avail themselves of the convenience of a mustache cup. There are now made mustache cups for left handed men as well. These cups come in at least two sizes and in a variety of styles as to decorations. Not nearly so many left handed as right handed cups are called for, but the left handed man can now be supplied.

KINK - INE

MAKES THE HAIR GROW LONG, STRAIGHT, SOFT AND SILKY. CURES DANDRUFF AND STOPS FALLING HAIR.

KINK-INE

IS NO EXPERIMENT

It was discovered by Dr. Roberts, a famous English chemist, who has made a study of the scalp of people for the past thirty years, and who, after much time and experience, has prepared this great Tonic.

The Doctor, says that his experience and study has taught him that the scalp of the people requires a special treatment, and after laboring and testing these many years he has discovered the greatest remedy the world has ever known for the hair.

Kink-ine will make the hair grow from one to three inches per month if the directions and instructions are carefully followed out. We have many cases on record where the above results have been obtained, and we do not hesitate when we make these claims.

Kink-ine is the only safe preparation in the world that is guaranteed to make the hair straight and make dry hair smooth and stop it from breaking off and falling out; takes out all kinks and knots, cures dandruff, makes the hair soft and silky, and by nourishing the roots gives it new life and vigor, restoring it to natural color.

Read What a Customer Says of It. Mrs. Rose Holt, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I am glad to say it has done my head more good than anything I ever used. Send me three dozen more bottles of Kink-ine at once; goes like hot cakes and works wonders on the hair."

Kink-ine is for sale by all druggists at 35 cents per bottle. If your druggist has not got it he can order it for you.

WHAT THE CIVIC CLUB IS DOING.

It is doubtful whether any colored person will be appointed on the Board of Education. The Civic Club deserves the credit for this blunder.

It was noted for the first time Wednesday that the school bill as passed by the House Tuesday is so framed that according to its provisions the Supreme Court of the District is allowed discretion as to whether it shall appoint any colored person or any woman to the new Board of Education.

That is, according to the terms of the measure, the next Board of Education of the District of Columbia may consist of nine white men, if the Supreme Court so desires. It was on the amendment offered by Mr. Guder of North Carolina that the words in the bill, providing for three colored persons and three women on the board were stricken out. Later in the day Mr. Foster of Vermont offered an amendment giving the appointing power to the District Supreme Court.

There was some talk at the Capitol today to the effect that race prejudice had played some part in the passage of the Foster amendment, as it was noted that many Southern members voted for the measure.

It is explained, however, that Mr. Foster's amendment giving the appointing power to the judges was entirely separate and distinct from the Guder amendment, which allows the judges to appoint the board exclusively of white persons. Therefore, it is argued, no such thing as race prejudice was a factor in the adoption of the Foster proposition.

CHASE AND FORTUNE.

From the Frederick Hornet. We are much grieved to see the New York Age losing its former prestige and glory by its adverse position on vital questions of the day. Editor Fortune took a stand against reduction of representatives and now he endorses the Jamestown Jim Crow annex. Fortune and Chase, truly, seems to be getting on the dot list.

TARIFF OF 1846.

From the American Economist. When John S. Williams and Champ Clark interrupt Republican speakers in the House of Representatives to claim that the Tariff of 1846 gave us great prosperity it would be better if Republican leaders instead of trying to explain the causes of that prosperity would make a counter claim of adversity under that Tariff. It is true there was some prosperity—there always is under Free-Trade—but the people, the laborers were not prosperous. Because commission men and pawnbrokers are happy and prosperous does not prove that the rest of the people are. The tariff of 1846 brought ruin and idleness and poverty. It broke down industry after industry, closed mills and factories and it drained the country of its gold. Its offspring, the Tariff of 1897, left us a bankrupt nation and an impoverished people. Why not tell the minority leaders so and put the proof in the "Congressional Record?"

United Efforts—Mutual Benefit. Read The Bee, and Bee Happy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PERRIE W. FRISBY, ATTORNEY. SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Holding a Probate Court. No. 13218, Administration.

This is to Give Notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters testamentary on the estate of Fannie Chapman late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of May, A. D. 1907; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of May, 1906.

John C. Norwood, 1632 Kalorama Road.

Attest: W. C. Taylor, Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. Clerk of the Probate Court.

Perrie W. Frisby, Attorney.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Holding a Probate Court. No. 13508, Administration.

This is to give notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the estate of George W. Morgan, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of April, A. D. 1907; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 30th day of April, 1906.

Mary E. Morgan, 600 2d St., N. W.

Attest: Wm. C. Taylor, Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

Thos. Walker, Attorney.

JAMES F. BUNDY, ATTORNEY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Holding a Probate Court. No. 13562, Administration.

This is to Give Notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters Testamentary on the estate of Delilah Bacon, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of May, A. D. 1907; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 7th day of May, 1906.

Geo. R. Brown, 1639 4th St., N. W.

Attest: W. C. Taylor, Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

Jas. F. Bundy, Attorney.

JAMES T. BUNDY, ATTORNEY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Holding a Probate Court. No. 13639, Administration Docket.

Estate of Hyson I. Bossie, Deceased.

Application having been made herein for probate of the last will and testament of said deceased, and for letters testamentary on said estate, by Thomas M. W. Greene and Daniel B. Webster, it is ordered this 11th day of May, A. D. 1906, that notice be and hereby is given to James H. Bossie and all others concerned, appear in said Court on Tuesday, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why such application should not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the "Washington Law Reporter" and "The Bee" once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first public publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Wendell P. Stafford, Justice.

Attest: W. C. Taylor, Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. Clerk of the Probate Court.

James T. Bundy, Attorney.

WANTED AT ONCE,

500 MEN.

I want a least 500 colored men to go to San Francisco, Cal., to work as SECTION HANDS, BOSSES and MECHANICS.

Here is a good opportunity for good and reliable colored men to get work in the positions named above. Transportation will be furnished. If there are colored men in the South, especially that want good places, apply or write at once to

W. Calvin Chase,

care The Washington Bee,

1109 Eye St., N. W.,

Washington, D. C.

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Joseph T. Peak Secretary-Treasurer.

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